

to cure, took me some two weeks. I saw root leaves much like those of that plant on Mt Bullion and also in Yosemite Valley (also old heads which seem to belong to this plant in question)

Number 6007 is a plant in which Prof. Whitney was very much interested. He and King brought it down first from a Mt near Yosemite Valley some 9000 feet, but quite young and undeveloped. My specimens were found on a almost bare slope of the Merced back of Yosemite Valley. The whole slope seems to be formed of imbricated slabs. In the crevices of which this plant grows in very great abundance this slope is of southern exposure

San Francisco Aug 27th 68
Prof. Dr. Asa Gray Cambridge

My dear Sir,

Your letters of the 27/3, 2/4, and a few lines without any date are before me. Dr. Hooker's present delights me very much indeed. it is a noble present. Thank you for all the trouble you have had with it. You as well as Dr. Hooker call the new Vol. the fourth, what is then the one I spoke of? It contains pp 1-200 and was published 1858. Please send it to the Smithsonian in the name of our Calif. Academy. Give Dr. Parry my best wishes and tell him to let me know freely

his desires as to plants.

The bill of lading arrived, the box will go to the Smithsonian

4929 *Pedicularis semibarbata* is a pretty common plant on the bare slopes on the Yosemite trail down into the Valley ^{dry} loose soil in open pine forests, also in the Big tree grove. I do not think it occurs below 5000 nor have I met with it in the higher Sierras. It grows rather scattered yet tolerably plenty. Its color is lightly yellow, cream-colored (but even that not bright) rather dull.

The second species *P. attollens* occurs only in the higher Sierras in swamps (like our Eastern) always scattered, sometimes 3-4 stems together. Its height also differs considerably, some are nearly 2 feet high while others are scarcely

8-10 inches. Flowers purple or red.

P. semibarbata is in habit much like our bright red species here on the coast; dry loose hillsides soil on hillsides in open woods. I never learned what the specific name of ours here is.

4928 occurs with 4833 sparingly on the slope, on which we descended into the Valley at 7-5000 feet its color is very light blue, scarcely tinged with blue, so is also number 4833 which is however more common especially at Ostrander's Sheep-Nanch (8000) also open woods of *Pinus contorta*.

What is my Composite 6187 from Long Valley, almost the earliest plant there and quite showy growing in immense tufts. A plant difficult to

exceedingly dry (8000 feet) Saw
the plant no more after woods
in any other locality. Could it
be your *Ivesia santolinoides*?

Thank you for the seeds of
Pyrethrum. Will see what
I can raise from it.

Prof. Whitney will leave for
Cambridge in a few days
(Thursday)

What will become of our
Vol. on Botany? Now when
we thought ourselves nearly in
possession of a Manual, we
find our hopes rudely des-
troyed by a set of ignoramuses.

Still there is one hope left
for us unhappy creatures —

Wood will step in and put
all in good order — think the
blow is worse for him than
any one else

If the publication should be deferred for some years he will show his true color and verify my assertion that he meant to copy-pluck the fruit when it was nearly ripe.

Yours
most sincerely
Henry A. Bolander

Of the enclosed Saxifragaceous plant I found 1-3 specimens among rocks in the higher Sierras - rare -

I don't know whether you got any of it at all.